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## A Letter from the President.

## He Corrects the North American Review.

Reports were current a month or two ago that the publishers of the *North American Review* had received a letter from the President of the United States, called forth by the article in the January number on "The President's Policy." The letter itself is printed in the April number, and has an interesting bearing upon Mr. Lincoln's views on an important point of political theory. It is as follows:

Messrs. Crosby &amp; Nichols:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Jan. 10, 1864.—Gentlemen: The number for this month and year of the *North American Review* has been received, and for which please accept my thanks. Of course, I am not the most impartial judge; yet, with the allowance for this, I venture to say that the article entitled "The President's Policy," will be of value to the country. I fear I am not quite worthy of all which I learn kindly said of me personally.

The sentence of twelve lines, commencing at the top of page 252, I could wish to be exactly what it is. In what was expressed, the writer has not correctly understood me. I have never held a theory that secession could be justified. States or people from their allegiance. Precisely the contrary is asserted in the Inaugural Address; and it was because of my belief in the constitutionality of the obligation that I was puzzled, for a time, as to denying the legal rights of those who remained individually innocent of treason or rebellion. But I mean no more than to merely call attention to this point.

Yours respectfully, A. LINCOLN.

The sentence in the January number, referred to by Mr. Lincoln, is as follows:

"Even so long ago as when Mr. Lincoln, not yet convinced of the danger and magnitude of the crisis, was endeavoring to persuade himself that the majority at the South, and to carry on a war that was half peace, in the hope of a peace that would have been a half success, was still enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law, under some theory that secession, however it might absolve States from their obligations, was not a crime, and that slaveholders in rebellion had done, among mortals, the privilege of having their cake and eating it at the same time—the enemies of free government were striving to persuade the people that the war was an Abolition war, to the relief of which they were proclaimed as one of the rights of man, while it was carefully kept out of sight, that to suppress rebellion is the first duty of government."

To this the editor of the *Review* appended a note, as follows:

Nothing could be further from the intentions of the editor than to misrepresent the opinion of the President. They merely meant that, in their judgment, the policy of the administration was at first such as practically to concede to any rebel who might choose to profess loyalty, rights under the constitution whose corresponding obligations he repudiated.

## Lake Michigan vs. Lake Superior.

## A Dog-in-the-Manger Policy.

## Why Wisconsin Opposes the Lake Superior and Mississippi Land Grant.

From the Lake Superior Gazette.

We have with deep interest watched the debates and movements, the past winter, in regard to one of the most important railways in the North-west—whether in Wisconsin or Minnesota it has been persistently fought and opposed by the entire railroad interests embarked in the route between Lake Michigan to the Mississippi; because the representatives of those completed roads, perfectly well know that a shorter route from Hudson to Superior, and Lake Superior to Duluth, would be a serious blow to the Lake Superior route, and that rolling mills would be soon erected at Superior.

The above remarks by the Wisconsin Senator were made in good faith; though he says he made them from information. He had been so informed by those whom he believed.

This begins to look like a yielding of the chronic opposition which has ruled in the railroad government of this State. We have a promise in a high quarter in which we have the right to place reliance.

But to the facts: The St. Croix and Superior road was placed under contract in August, 1859, to Messrs. Dillon, Jackson &amp; Co., of New Jersey, and the Pennsylvania, gentlemen of wealth and experience. The route was the shortest one and the contractors knew it would be a paying road, it was one hundred and thirty miles, hence they knew it could hold honorable competition without loss to Lake Michigan.

In the winter of 1856-7, disregarding the contract between the company and contractors; ignoring the rights of the St. Croix and Superior company, the Legislature of Wisconsin placed the land grant in the hands of the railroad interests controlled by E. W. Kilbourn, who had a few thousand dollars of railroad bonds and abandoned the work in January, 1857.

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But in all these promises, made through however high quarters, we must be careful of the old and explicit evidence. The burnt child dreads the fire. This is not the first promise we have had. It was made in 1856 by the company under Gov. Barlow as President—high authority. Early in 1857, the Barlow company sold out to the Kilbourn company.

Yet while the latter company under John Lockwood, instituted a survey over the worst possible ground between here and the St. Croix; and it is no wonder the crisis of 1857 prevented the company from going on with a road ten or twenty miles longer than the well-known route in their territory, and seven years under the crisis, during five years of which railroad enterprises in the United States were in their infancy, and miles of road were built than ever before in the same period. During that period spasmodic flickerings of policy and policy were shown in the sleeping persistence of the Kilbourn-Lockwood policy; and nothing has ever aroused that policy but when Minnesota alone, and its adherents to have a road in their own State.

Under these facts it is not in the power of the human mind to avoid entertaining the remembrance of the policy that have been pursued against the construction of the road either in Wisconsin or Minnesota. States or people from their allegiance. Precisely the contrary is asserted in the Inaugural Address; and it was because of my belief in the constitutionality of the obligation that I was puzzled, for a time, as to denying the legal rights of those who remained individually innocent of treason or rebellion. But I mean no more than to merely call attention to this point.

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absurdity of hat and hoops and feather and ribbon. One would doubtless rather see the woolly petticoat, or the noble drapery of the Irish hood, as being more graceful, more suitable, and oh, how much more useful. But at all events the presence of the cap, and the capacity on the part of the wearers of purchasing outfit for their voyage. This fact is further attested by the appearance of the hats. With a large number of those departing we see evidence that the household of a small farmer has been broken up, and the probability is suggested that an addition had been made for Mr. Donnelly's next statistic to the figures under the heading "hog and waste." It is a pretty good guarantee for the character of those people that their conduct is remarkably quiet and steady. Though they are often a week together, they are hundreds at a time, staying in Queenstown, under circumstances very likely to create a disposition to "spree," they are almost uniformly sober. It is very difficult to find among them any drunkenness. Even at the actual period of embarkation, though they may be very little noisy, and a fisher would make somewhat more noise than phlegmatic rascals are generally orderly and amenable to regulation. Considering that one-half of them know as much about a ship as they do about the pyramids, it is really wonderful to see how well all upon the whole and how orderly the extent of emigration which is caused by Federal recruiting in this country to be greatly exaggerated, at least so far as the observation of that which goes on at Queenstown entitles us to judge. Unquestionably, there is among the departing, many a tall, well-proportioned, and a few of them are very good looking; but it has never been such men. Nor is the proportion of them different from what it would be at the most ordinary periods. Of those who went yesterday, one third, not a larger share, were women and children. Nor was there any reason to believe that they were more common than the aspirant for glory and bounty. Many, very likely, when they yield to the inducements of the bounty which they are pretty sure to be paid, but we doubt if there were many—perhaps we should say any—at all under the age of twenty. Of the passengers, it is true that a number are over prepared, but in this there is nothing new. It is so well known a custom of the Irish in America to provide for the passage of their relatives and friends, that the circumstance of a large number being over prepared would hardly justify any party in conclusion being drawn from it. The truth is, that it is a far-fetched idea to suppose that Federal recruiting is in any important degree the cause of the emigration. It arises out of the condition of the country, and the dazing, if not perfectly reliable, prospects held out by the labor market in the Northern States.

## FROM GEN. THOMAS' ARMY.

## The Situation at Chattanooga and Below.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, March 31.—The movements of the enemy in this neighborhood during the last few days have been such as to attract the careful attention of the Generals commanding and their subordinates. Gen. Tyndale's scouts have been attacked near the rebels to within three miles of our camp at Bridgeport. Another party of our scouts, which had been sent out to a reconnaissance, were driven back by a force of rebels to within three miles of our camp at Bridgeport. Another party of our scouts, which had been sent out to a reconnaissance, were driven back by a force of rebels to within three miles of our camp at Bridgeport.

Small squads of rebels are prowling about in Lookout and Sand Mountains, and several gauds are held by the rebels. A report that a whole regiment of rebels are on Lookout Mountain. Yesterday, and at all hours of the night, mounted patrols were sent out in various directions, and this morning a considerable force of infantry, accompanied by a troop of mounted cavalry, was sent to the valley to make a thorough reconnaissance, with a view to ascertain the force and intentions of the enemy. A scouting party has just returned from a reconnaissance, and reports that the rebels are in force as far as Trenton. They report the presence of rebels in small squads. The 11th corps is in good condition, and we have had no demonstrations or attacks of the enemy. We shall soon have more heavy artillery, which can be made very effective in our position. Of course the enemy's supplies can always be drawn from Chattanooga in the event of an attack on the Nashville railroad.

We have had heavy gales and rain since the snow storm. It is now bright and pleasant, though there was a slight sprinkling of snow early this morning. The hospital and many other tents have been blown down. The huts of the men are complete, and very comfortable, having been erected on a high and dry place, and with large split shingles or "shakes." Drills—company, regimental and brigade—are now the order of the day. Inspection of troops is not most serious, and still continue, and the observance of "Regulations" is insisted upon by commanding officers.

## LOYALTY OF LOUISIANA SOLDIERS.

Letter of 250 Rebel Prisoners to Gov. Hahn—They wish to Return to a Free State.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—Governor Hahn has received the following patriotic letter, signed by five hundred well known creole citizens of Louisiana, in their own behalf, and in behalf of two hundred and fifty of their comrades, prisoners at Camp Morton, Indianapolis:

Sir: The undersigned have hailed your declaration of your decision as Governor of the noble State to which we were exiled, and like you, we see that the only way to our country is to return to our native State, and to demand our release from the authorities at Washington. All citizens of Louisiana wish to return to her and assist you in the glorious work of her resurrection. The Old State, with its institution of slavery, is now dead; let her new and free State of Louisiana arise from the ashes of her mother and, guided by your able hands, assume in our Union the place which she has so long and so nobly held. That you will listen to our prayer and consider this our humble petition.



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District of Minnesota, on the 31st day of March 1861, by Henry L. Moss, Attorney of the United States for the District of Minnesota, in behalf of the United States, against the undivided one-third part of the s e q of the s w q of sect. 15 town 28 range 23, in county of Ramsey, State of Minnesota; the undivided one-third of 69 acres of land

[illegible]

**U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICE.**  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA—ss:

Whereas, a libel of information has been filed  
in the District Court of the United States, for the  
District of Minnesota, on the 28th day of March  
last, by Henry L. Moore, Attorney of the United  
States, for the District of Minnesota, in behalf  
of the United States, against black numbers (a)  
(b), composed of lots numbered from number (c) to  
nine (d) inclusive, in lot No. 10, Addition to Sec-  
tion 36, Township 17 North, Range 19 East, 2nd  
District aforesaid, together with a certain prom-  
issory note and indenture of mortgage, upon the  
same executed by N. J. Dana and wife, and  
John N. Moffat, on the 6th day of April, A.D.  
1887, and delivered to said John N. Moffat, as  
agent of the respondent herein, N. J. Dana,

[illegible][illegible]

**JUST RECEIVED**  
**AND FOR SALE**  
**100 Barrels**  
**CARBON OIL**  
**CHAS. A. UPHAM & CO.**  
**No. 4, Prince's Block, Jackson St**  
**St. Paul, Minn.**

**ROGERS' BLOCK, ST. PAUL**

**H. ROGERS & CO.,** are now receiving a large and well selected stock of all kinds of Leather Goods for the Spring and Summer trade.

Shoemakers and Harness Makers of St. Paul and vicinity and all parts of the State will be pleased to send their orders to us. Any one who may favor us with an order will find them filled with care and a guarantee, unless that satisfaction will be given.

**Lowest cash price paid for**  
Hides and Pelts. **Write to**  
**York Leather Store, Rogers' Block.**

**A general stock of Saddlery**  
**Hardware and Collars on hand.**

**HATS, CAPS, &c., FOR**  
**Spring Trade, 1866**

**WEEB, WILLIAMS & FLETCHER**

Have just opened, at their  
**ELEGANT SPACIOUS DOUBLE  
Nos. 10, 12 and 14 Lake  
CHICAGO.**

A splendid stock of Hats, Caps, Straw, Umbrellas, Parasols, Ruchers, Flowers, etc., and a large assortment of the latest styles of the most HATS &c., including all the NEW and CHICAGO STYLES, making indispensable to the ladies. Also a large stock of the latest styles of HATS &c. exhibited in CHICAGO or the WEST, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

**LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.**

Merchants from all sections of the West and South, are invited to call on our office before buying, and are assured, that we will give them the lowest prices for the same. Large buyers will find it to their advantage to call on us in the CASE, at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, and we will give them the lowest prices for the same.

Attention,  
m-31

**WEEB, WILLIAMS & FLETCHER**

**A GENIUS IN THE**  
**HISTORY OF THE GREAT INDIAN NATIONS**  
 The only work worthy of being called a  
 history in Minnesota. It contains a full  
 public that has been published. All parties  
 now causing under contract from H. S.  
 will report at once to the undersigned,  
 what territory they are coveting and  
 their books from him. Address  
 O. C. DIBBS, Genl Wm & Co  
 mh-2w P. O. Drawer 6907, Chicago

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**CARBON OIL**  
 Carbon Oil by the Barrel  
 For sale low.  
 JES-IF NICOLS, DEAN
















Whereas a libel of introduction was filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota, on the 31st day of March 1964, by Henry L. Moss, Attorney of the United States for the District of Minnesota, in behalf of the United States, against the undivided one-third part of the s e q of the s w q of sect. 15 town 2 range 23, in county of Ramsey, State of Minnesota; the undivided one-third of 60 acres of land

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

to be held at the city of St. Paul, in the County of Ramsey, on the 10th day of May, being the 21st day of May next, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon of the said day, to receive and hear the testimony of the witnesses, and to determine the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, upon the said writ of jurisdiction (afore) then and there to interpose their claim, and to be the last day of jurisdiction, upon the said writ of jurisdiction.

Dated the 20th day of March, 1881.

HENRY L. MOSS, U. S. Dist. Att'y.      \$1

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**JUST RECEIVED**  
**AND FOR SALE**  
**100 Barrels**  
**CARBON OIL**  
CHAS. A. UPHAM & CO.  
No. 4, Prince's Block, Jackson St. Paul, Minn.      no

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**New York Leather Store**  
**ROGERS' BLOCK, ST. PAUL**

**H** ROGUES & CO., are now receiving a large and we success stock of all kinds of Leather suitable for the Spring and Summer trade.

Shoemakers and Harness Makers from St. Paul and vicinity will find

of the state will do well to call attention to the fact that the state may favor us with their orders, and we will be enabled to give the assurance that satisfaction will be given.

**Lowest Cash Price paid for** the highest quality of Saddle and Harness made in New York State, **Logans' Hides.**

**A general stock of Saddles, Hardware and Collars on hand.**

**HATS, CAPS, &c., FOR**  
**Spring Trade, 1882.**  
**WEBER, WILLIAMS & F.**

Have just opened, at their  
**ELEGANT SPACIOUS DOUBLE ST.**  
**Nos. 10, 12 and 14 Lake**  
**CHICAGO.**

A splendid stock of Hats, Caps, Straw Boaters, and all the latest styles of Millinery, Misses' and Children's Hats, Shaker Hats, Ladies' and Children's Caps, and a large stock of **TRUNKS, VALISES, SADDLERY, &c.** **LOGAN'S HIDE STYLE.** nothing incomparable in the market. **WILLIAMS' HATS** are also exhibited in **CHICAGO** at the **WINTER** sale, and become the **LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.**

Merchants from all sections of the West cordially have been invited to examine our stock of goods before buying, and are assured that they will find it to be the **LOWEST** in the business vicinity. **Large Buyers** will find it to be the **LOWEST** in the business vicinity.

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**AGENTS WANTED**—In every  
city in Minnesota, contracts for the  
history of THE GREAT FISHING  
the only work worthy of being called  
that has been published. An par-  
ticular advantage under contract from  
will report at once to the undersigned  
any one who may be interested in  
their books from him. Address  
mh24-2w C. E. GILLES, Gen'l Mgr.,  
P. O. Drawer 5305, CHICAGO.

**CARBON O**  
**Carbon Oil by the Bar**  
For sale low,  
196-11 **NICOLS, DEAN**



## THE CITY.

## THE CITY COUNCIL.

Adjournment of the Old and Organization of the New Council.

THE VALEDICTORY OF EX-MAYOR WARREN AND INAUGURAL OF MAYOR J. H. STEWART.

## Election of City Officers by the Council, &amp;c.

The old Council met at two o'clock yesterday, to clear off the unfinished business on the docket, and give way to the new Council. Vice President Thompson in the Chair, and all present except Ald. Murray and Fink.

## THE RETURNS CANVASED.

The returns of the last election on April 7, having been already canvassed, the Chairman proclaimed the election of the various officers, in conformity to usage and law.

## EXHIBITION BUSINESS.

Some unfinished business was then taken up and acted on, and sundry claims passed.

## REPORT OF THE POLICE JUSTICE.

Squire Gibbs presented his annual report of cases tried in his Court, as follows:

Assault and Battery	63
Intoxication	11
Keeping house of ill-fame	39
Assaulting in name	2
Battery	28
Disorderly Conduct	9
Fast Driving	9
Obstructing Traffic	1
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IT WAS THEN MOVED AND CARRIED, THAT THE OLD COUNCIL ADJOURN *sine die*.

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GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL.—Permit me to make a few remarks at the official close of this Council year and the termination of my official duties. The past year has been one of unusual importance as affecting the city for well or ill, and I have endeavored to do my duty as a citizen and as a public officer. I have endeavored to do my duty as a citizen and as a public officer. I have endeavored to do my duty as a citizen and as a public officer.

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MR. MAYOR.—You are now fully vested with all the power and authority which were conferred upon me by the people of this city. It is a matter of no little satisfaction to me to be succeeded by a gentleman of your ability and high character. You will maintain the dignity of the position, and I do not doubt will discharge the various duties of your responsible office to the satisfaction of the community. You are the successor of a noble and able man, and I am sure you will be able to carry on the work of the city in a manner that will be a credit to you and to the city.

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was then introduced, and the oath of office was administered to him by the retiring Mayor, Jno. Ennis Warren. Ex-Mayor Warren then delivered the following address to his successor and to the Council:

## VALEDICTORY OF EX-MAYOR WARREN.

MR. MAYOR.—You are now fully vested with all the power and authority which were conferred upon me by the people of this city. It is a matter of no little satisfaction to me to be succeeded by a gentleman of your ability and high character. You will maintain the dignity of the position, and I do not doubt will discharge the various duties of your responsible office to the satisfaction of the community. You are the successor of a noble and able man, and I am sure you will be able to carry on the work of the city in a manner that will be a credit to you and to the city.

In the administration of local affairs, it is of little consequence who is the official, but it is of great importance that the official should be a man of high character and ability. I am sure you will be able to carry on the work of the city in a manner that will be a credit to you and to the city.

Some unfinished business was then taken up and acted on, and sundry claims passed.

## REPORT OF THE POLICE JUSTICE.

Squire Gibbs presented his annual report of cases tried in his Court, as follows:

Assault and Battery	63
Intoxication	11
Keeping house of ill-fame	39
Assaulting in name	2
Battery	28
Disorderly Conduct	9
Fast Driving	9
Obstructing Traffic	1
Obstructing Sidewalk	1
Selling Liquor without License	1
Selling Lager Beer without License	1
Shooting in City Limits	1
Violation of the Mischief Statute	1
Total Number of Cases	154
Amount of Fines Collected	\$1,000.15

## CITY AND COUNTY PHYSICIANS.

On motion of Ald. Paine, the chair was directed to appoint a Special Committee of three to confer with the County Board, with reference to the choice of some one to act as city and county physician. Carried.

IT WAS THEN MOVED AND CARRIED, THAT THE OLD COUNCIL ADJOURN *sine die*.

## VALEDICTORY OF VICE-PRESIDENT THOMPSON.

Before declaring the vote, Vice-President Thompson said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL.—Permit me to make a few remarks at the official close of this Council year and the termination of my official duties. The past year has been one of unusual importance as affecting the city for well or ill, and I have endeavored to do my duty as a citizen and as a public officer. I have endeavored to do my duty as a citizen and as a public officer. I have endeavored to do my duty as a citizen and as a public officer.

It is my duty to say that I have endeavored to do my duty as a citizen and as a public officer. I have endeavored to do my duty as a citizen and as a public officer. I have endeavored to do my duty as a citizen and as a public officer.

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## Organization of the New Council.

Ald. Wright moved that the Council organize by the choice of Ald. Peckham as President *pro tem*. Carried.

THE CHAIR APPOINTED EX-CONTROLLER LIENAU AS CLERK *pro tem*.

## THE NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN.

The new members were then introduced and took the oath of office, as follows:

First Ward—L. E. Reed, (re-elected). Second Ward—M. Dornheim for one year. (Wm. P. Murray, the member re-elected for three years, not present.)

Third Ward—N. Gross, (re-elected). Fourth Ward—P. W. Barker, vice L. H. Fink.

Fifth Ward—J. B. Slichter, vice J. E. Thompson.

## THE NEW COUNCIL.

The new Council will differ but little from its predecessor. J. B. Slichter, of the 5th Ward, being the only new member, in fact, all the others being re-elected, while Peter Barker, of the 4th Ward, has served one term, in 1893-94.

The Council will therefore stand as follows:

First Ward	Term
L. E. Reed	3 years
Parker Barker	2 years
John Steele	1 year
Second Ward	
Wm. P. Murray	3 years
James Kirk	2 years
M. Dornheim	1 year
Third Ward	
Nicholas Gross	3 years
J. G. Betz	2 years
S. R. Patten	1 year
Fourth Ward	
Peter Barker	3 years
Isaac P. Wright	2 years
A. Fink	1 year
Fifth Ward	
Jacob B. Slichter	3 years
Wm. P. Barker	2 years
J. B. Livingston	1 year

## MAYOR STEWART SWORN



















